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Mirror having a portion in the form of an information provider

The present invention concerns a mirror with a non-reflective portion provided within its reflective surface, as an information provider.

DE 299 16 732 U1 depicts as state of the art an advertising mirror with a mirror layer which is semi-transparent at least in a portion thereof.

- 5 In that advertising mirror in accordance with the invention at least in the portion serving as the advertising or information surface, the mirror layer is followed in the direction from the outside of the mirror towards the rear side thereof by an anti-reflection layer, an advertising layer comprising a transparent flat material, and a lighting member of a flat configuration.
- 10 That arrangement suffers basically from the following problems: the communication of information is limited to a stationary image or still image which is back-lit in the form of a motif carrier to be introduced - for example a transparency - and in that way is rendered visible to the person viewing same; exchanging the individual motif carriers is
- 15 complicated and difficult as, to introduce fresh motif carriers or items of information to be communicated, the mirror has to be open and the existing motif carrier has to be manually replaced by a new one.

- With knowledge of that state of the art, the object of the present invention is to eliminate the recognized deficiencies and to provide a
- 20 mirror which differs in regard to previously known advertising mirrors in the nature of and possible variations in the items of graphic information to be communicated, and which permits ease of handling when introducing and changing the items of information or the motif carriers.

- That object is attained by the teaching of the independent claim;
- 25 the appendant claims set forth advantageous developments. The scope of the invention also embraces all combinations comprising at least two of the features disclosed in the description, the drawing and/or the claims.

In accordance with the invention the portion of the mirror surface, which is in the form of the information provider, is as clear as glass, that is to say completely transparent for seeing therethrough, and is backed with a display, an image viewer for optically effectively presenting objects. In particular that display should be capable of presenting a moving image. Two or more portions of that kind may also be provided in the mirror surface.

The semi-transparent mirror layer known from the state of the art is therefore the subject of development in that a moving image – preferably a colored image – is now produced within the actual mirror surface in that portion.

In accordance with the invention, a moving colored image is used for communicating information by virtue of that color display. In order to keep the thickness of the mirror as small as possible, in accordance with the invention a flat image display or flat screen is to be used. It has also proven to be advantageous to use a display of TFT or plasma technology type, but also it is possible to use other technologies for motif representation purposes, such as for example holograms for three-dimensional image representation. In particular it is also possible to use a display involving touch screen technology which makes it possible to call up various functions and program procedures on the display and also the representation of different kinds of images such as for example television pictures, computer images and animation, an Internet surface and a multi-media surface, in the display or information surface provided for that purpose.

The inventor also proposes the communication of audio elements; the incorporation of at least one loudspeaker – preferably connected to the display or another peripheral device for operation of the display such as for example a PC, video recorder or DVD-player – makes it possible to communicate audio elements such as for example music, a speech

backing or the like. The audio elements can be reproduced both alone and also – preferably – in conjunction with the image information.

The form of feeding in information is to be considerably facilitated for the purposes of greater ease of handling, and it is to be ensured that
5 the mirror does not have to be opened nor does a person have to be physically present in order to input data or fresh motifs into the information mirror. For that purpose, the installed display and the loudspeakers are supplied with the items of information to be represented from a suitable peripheral device – once again a computer, video recorder,
10 DVD-player, CD-player or the like. In order to change the items of information to be communicated, it is just the inserted reproduction medium that is changed, that is to say for example the video cassette of the video recorder.

In general, a computer is used for operation of the display and the
15 loudspeakers, in which case the items of information and data to be represented can be transferred onto that computer from another computer by data transfer – for example ISDN data transmission or other transmission options.

The foregoing features mean that opening of the mirror is now no
20 longer necessary when changing the information or the motif, so that it becomes possible for the mirror to be fixedly installed at suitable locations. The change in motif can also be effected in the absence of an operator.

In accordance with the invention, break-proof glass can preferably be used for the mirror, and volume control for the loudspeaker or
25 loudspeakers can also be effected by means of remote control – for example infra-red control. In addition it has proven to be desirable to install a radio receiver module for the graphic data or to mount the described loudspeakers outside the mirror and connect them to the display or input unit.

30 That therefore affords a communication mirror of variable size of a very flat frame structure, in which changing or replacing the items of

information is readily possible by virtue of a change in data carrier in the input device.

Further advantages, features and details of the invention will be apparent from the description hereinafter of preferred embodiments and
5 with reference to the drawing in which:

Figure 1 shows a perspective view of a framed mirror,

Figure 2 shows a perspective view of the rear side of the mirror after removal of a rear wall,

Figures 3 and 4 show views corresponding to Figure 1 and Figure 2
10 respectively in relation to a frame-less configuration of the mirror, and

Figure 5 shows a perspective view of the front of a mirror with additional devices.

A wall mirror 10 of a length a for example of about 140 cm and a height h of 80 cm has a frame 12 of metal or plastic material – possibly
15 also of wood – of a width b of between about 3 and 5 cm.

The frame 12 is composed to two channel-shaped longitudinal profile members 14 and two shorter transverse profile members 14_q of identical cross-section – forming mitered corners 18; the rearward limb portions 15 of the frame profile members 14, 14_q define a mounting plane
20 for a rear wall (not shown in the drawing), while the front limbs 16 of the frame members form a frame-shaped abutment for a mirror insert 20 which is held within same in the frame 12.

Provided in the mirror surface 22 of the mirror insert 20 at spacings e , e_1 in relation to the adjacent limbs 16 of the profile members is an area
25 26 through which it is possible to see – having been left free for example upon chemical deposition of a backing or silver layer 24 – , the length a_1 of the area 26 being in this case about 30 cm and its height h_1 being about 24 cm, while associated therewith at the rear thereof is an electronic color display 28; the latter is screwed to transverse struts 19 of the frame 12
30 which in turn are fixed at their ends to the rearward limb portions 15 of the profile members. Provided beside the color display 28 in Figure 2 is a

cooling device 30 – for example a cooling fan – which is also mounted to the transverse struts 19.

Indicated at 32 above the display 28 is a control board which permits actuation of the display 28 with an external input device 50 which is shown in Figure 5, such as a computer, video, DVD, CD or the like. Projecting from the control board 32 are a cable connecting plug 34 for a cable 48 – for example a cinch connecting cable – of the input device 50 and a mains network connecting plug 36 for the power supply for the color display 28 and the cooling device 30 by way of the connecting cable 37 of a power source 54.

The control board 32 is mounted to the transverse profile member 14_q which is adjacent thereto, and disposed opposite it on the other transverse profile member 14_q of the frame 12 in the interior 40 of the mirror is a loudspeaker 38 which fits closely against a region 42 of the frame 12 – which region 42 is perforated or provided with a slot or aperture insert – and the loudspeaker is provided with connection elements 44 for external devices. The interior 40 of the mirror is closed to prevent unauthorized access by a rear wall (which as mentioned is not shown in the drawing) comprising a metal, wood or plastic plate or panel, and it can be opened by actuating a cylinder lock 46 of the frame 12.

In the embodiment of the mirror 10_a in Figures 3 and 4 the area of the mirror insert 20 is larger than the frame 12 in front of which the mirror insert 20 is fitted; the latter projects beyond the edges of the frame 12 on all sides by a distance i .

In accordance with the invention the multi-media mirror can also be integrated into items of furniture, bars and counters, mirror-bearing cupboards or cabinets or the like.